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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/760,976	01/20/2004	Geun-Tae Park	678-1133 (P10749)	3477	
28249	7590 09/13/2006		EXAMINER		
DILWORTH & BARRESE, LLP			TAYLOR, BARRY W		
333 EARLE OVINGTON BLVD. UNIONDALE, NY 11553			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2617		
			DATE MAILED: 09/13/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary		Application No. Applicant(s)						
		76	PARK, GEUN-TAE					
		r	Art Unit					
	Barry W.	•	2617					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply								
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD F WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE M - Extensions of time may be available under the provision after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this com - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum s - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for repl Any reply received by the Office later than three months earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	MAILING DATE OF TI s of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no evenunication. tatutory period will apply and w y will, by statute, cause the app	HIS COMMUNICATI ent, however, may a reply be fill expire SIX (6) MONTHS fro plication to become ABANDO	ON. the timely filed from the mailing date of this of the control	, ,				
Status								
 Responsive to communication(s) file 2a) This action is FINAL. Since this application is in condition closed in accordance with the practice. 	2b) This action is refer allowance except	for formal matters,	•	e merits is				
Disposition of Claims								
4) Claim(s) 1-5 and 7-9 is/are pending 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/a 5) Claim(s) 5,7 and 8 is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-4 and 9 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restri Application Papers 9) The specification is objected to by the specification is objected to by the specification are quest that any object of the specification is objected to by the specification are quest that any object of the specification is objected to be specification and specification is objected to be specification are quest that any object of the specification is objected to be specification are	are withdrawn from concision and/or election rate Examiner. 2004 is/are: a)⊠ acception to the drawing(s) and the correction is required.	equirement. epted or b) object be held in abeyance.	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). objected to. See 37 C	FR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119								
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.								
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date		4) Interview Summ Paper No(s)/Mai 5) Notice of Informa 6) Other:						

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 1. Claims 1-4 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hama et al (6,944,481 hereinafter Hama) in view of JP 2002064599 (Yamada Ichiro hereinafter Yamada) further in view of Bradley et al (5,805,067 hereinafter Bradley).

Regarding claim 1. Hama teaches a mobile communication terminal (figure 1c) including a lamp for incoming call notification (see LED 117 figure 1c), the terminal comprising:

one lamp for incoming call notification externally mounted on the mobile communication terminal (see LED 117 figure 1c located on outside of flip cover), and display control means internally mounted on the mobile communication terminal for controlling the lamp (see item 120 figure 2).

Hama does not explicitly show two LEDs being used for incoming call notification.

Yamada also teaches a flip-type mobile phone (see figures 1-5 and abstract).

Yamada teaches prior art having LED at the bottom of flip cover cannot easily be seen

when placed into shirt pocket (paragraphs 0001 – 0009). Yamada invention places LEDs (item(s) 20 shown in figures) across the hinge area (see figures 1-2 and 5, paragraphs 0001 – 0039 especially paragraph 0017 wherein plurality of LEDs maybe placed on hinge and used to indicate incoming call, incoming mail, music download and battery charging functions) so that incoming call, mail and battery charge maybe easily seen when mobile phone is folded and placed into shirt pocket.

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to utilize the teachings of Yamada into the teachings of Hama in order to notify user of incoming call when the mobile phone is folded and placed into pocket.

Hama in view of Yamada fail to teach LEDs used for Left or Right turn information.

Bradley teaches cellular telephone with GPS and uses four LEDs to indicate North, South, East and West (col. 3 line 57 – col. 4 line 19, col. 8 lines 36-44) so users will know their position.

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to utilize the teachings of Bradley into the teachings of Hama and Yamada in order to not only notify user of incoming call when the mobile phone is folded and placed into pocket but to inform user of their position by using LEDs.

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Regarding claim 2. Yamada discloses that LEDs maybe placed horizontally across hinge area including side hinge areas (16 and 26 figures 1- 2 and 5, paragraph 0017).

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Regarding claim 3. Hama teaches LED (117 figure 1c) blinks green when there is incoming call and red during recharging of the folding communication terminal (col. 7 line 17 – col. 8 line 44). Yamada also teaches LEDs may change color to distinguish between incoming call, mail, music downloading and battery charge (see all especially paragraph 0017).

Regarding claim 4. Hama teaches LED (117 figure 1c) blinks green or red (col. 8 lines 32-34). Yamada also discloses that the flashing period of LED maybe changed to distinguish incoming call from arrival of mail (paragraph 0017).

Regarding claim 9. Hama in view of Yamada fail to teach left turn or right turn information.

Bradley teaches cellular telephone with GPS and uses four LEDs to indicate North, South, East and West (col. 3 line 57 – col. 4 line 19, col. 8 lines 36-44) so users will know their position.

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to utilize the teachings of Bradley into the teachings of Hama and Yamada in order to not only notify user of incoming call when the mobile phone is folded and placed into pocket but to inform user of their position by using LEDs.

Allowable Subject Matter

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2. Claims 5 and 7-8 are allowed.

Response to Arguments

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3. Applicant's arguments filed 7/7/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

a) Regarding Applicants argument on page 4, paper dated 7/7/06 wherein Applicants contend that prior art fails to change colors of LEDS to indicate the terminal is in GPS mode.

The Examiner notes that Hama only shows one LED used to indicate different modes of operation (i.e. green = incoming communication and red = recharging) and Yamada teaches more than one LED used to indicate different modes of operation (i.e. incoming call or incoming mail) and it would take very little effort for one of ordinary skill in the art to use a LED to indicate GPS mode.

In fact, it is extremely well known to use LEDs to indicate different modes of operation. For example, Emmert et al (6,600,662) shows a multi-colored LED (i.e. LED) used to indicate different modes of operation (i.e. IN USE, ROAM, NO SVC, or other states (col. 4 line 64 – col. 5 line 10). Baba et al (2003/0050039) was also filed before Applicants invention and flashes LEDS on and off to indicate the GPS is not operating normally and LED not flashed when GPS working normally (paragraph 0164).

Conclusion

4. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

- 5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
- ---Emmert et al (6,600,662) teaches a multi-colored LED used to indicate different modes of operation (col. 4 line 64 col. 5 line 10).
- ---Baba et al (2003/0050039) teaches LED is turned on and off to indicate GPS not operating normally and a steady LED used to indicate GPS is working normally (paragraph 0164).
- 6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Barry W. Taylor, telephone number (571) 272-7509, who is available Monday-Thursday, 6:30am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost, can be reached at (571) 272-7872. The central facsimile phone number for this group is 571-273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group 2600 receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600, the 2600 Customer Service telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

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published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Centralized Delivery Policy: For patent related correspondence, hand carry deliveries must be made to the Customer Service Window (now located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), and facsimile transmissions must be sent to the central fax number (571-273-8300).

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Barry W. Taylor Art Unit 2617 BARRY TAYLOR 4 RIMARY FXAMINER